

Acroriodes diplolopha, sp. n.

Male.—Head, palpi, and antennæ dark reddish brown; collar and tegulæ greyish brown; thorax, abdomen, and legs greyish. Primaries dark brown, shading to light reddish brown on the inner half of the wing; a large brown spot edged with white at the end of the cell; the costal margin streaked with black; a pale greyish band extends from the apex to the anal angle; the marginal line black; the fringe alternately light and dark brown: secondaries cream-colour, broadly bordered with black; the fringe pale brown. Underside: primaries blackish brown; secondaries similar to the upperside.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Peru, Oconeque, Carabaya, 7000 feet (*Ockenden, Mus. Druce*).

Eriopus leucotoma, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, palpi, collar, tegulæ, and thorax dark reddish brown; abdomen blackish brown; legs reddish brown. Primaries reddish brown; a darker brown line crosses the wing about the middle from the costal to the inner margin; a large dark brown spot at the end of the cell; three fine white lines cross the wing from the costal to the inner margin; the marginal line black, edged with white on the inner side; the fringe reddish brown: secondaries blackish brown; the fringe reddish brown. Underside: primaries brown, reddish along the costal margin: secondaries reddish brown; a submarginal line of small black dots extending from the apex to the anal angle.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. S.E. Peru, Santo Domingo, 6000 feet (*Ockenden, Mus. Druce*).

Allied to *Eriopus floridensis*, Guen.

XLVII.—*A List of Mammals collected by Mr. C. F. M. Swynnerton in Northern Gazaland (Portuguese East Africa) and the Melsetter District of Rhodesia.* By R. C. WROUGHTON.

THE Chirinda Forest, in or near which Mr. Swynnerton largely made his collection, is an isolated patch of forest of quite small extent situated in the Melsetter District of

Rhodesia, on the border of Portuguese East Africa, and about 150 miles south of Umtali on the Salisbury-Beira Railway.

Although for the most part the specimens composing this collection belong to known forms, yet they seem to be of considerable interest from the point of view of distribution. Thus the *Galago*, *Petrodromus*, and Mongoose are the same as those of the Zambesi Valley, and the local form of *A. pumilio* is the same as that of Rhodesia, while the Vley rat is identical with that of the Zoutpansberg district of the Transvaal. Again, the Chirinda monkey is *Cercopithecus alboocularis beirensis*, while the *Cricetomys* differs from the Beira form and agrees with that from Inhambane; but the new form of *Funisciurus palliatus* described, though distinct, is, in colour-pattern at least, closely allied to the Zululand and Nyasa forms and quite different from *F. sponus*, the form of the coast country from Inhambane to Beira and Gorongosa.

1. *Cercopithecus alboocularis beirensis*, Poc.

The present specimen approaches perhaps nearest to *C. alb. beirensis* than to typical *C. alboocularis* from Nyasa, but the distinguishing characteristics are much less marked than in the series from Beira in the Rudd Collection on which the local race was based.

2. *Papio cynocephalus*, Geoff.

Sclater, in his 'Mammals of South Africa,' seems to fix the Zambesi as the southern limit of the long-legged yellow baboon, but the present specimen and those in the Rudd Collection from Inhambane show that this is not so. Mr. Grant tells me in his experience the Limpopo River is approximately the frontier-line between *P. porcarius* and *P. cynocephalus*.

3. *Galago crassicaudatus*, Geoff.

The specimens are quite like those in the Rudd Collection from the Gorongosa District, Portuguese E. Africa.

4. *Epomophorus crypturus*, Pet.

5. *Rhinolophus augur*, K. Anders.

This is most probably Andersen's subspecies *zambesiensis*.

6. *Petrodromus tetradactylus*, Pet.

Indistinguishable from specimens from Beira in the Rudd Collection.

7. *Crocidura flavescens*, I. Geoff.

8. *Crocidura martensi*, Dobs.

9. *Myosorex tenuis*, Thos. & Schw.

The type locality of this species is Zuurbron.

10. *Pecilogale* sp. (juv.).

11. *Mungos cauii*, Sm.

Quite like specimens from Mashonaland.

12. *Viverra civetta*, Schreb.

13. *Genetta rubiginosa*, Puch.

14. *Funisciurus mutabilis*, Pet.

The typical habitat of this species is the southern part of the Portuguese province of Mozambique; in the Rudd Collection it is represented by specimens from Beira and Gorongosa, and has been received from N.E. Rhodesia and beyond.

15. *Funisciurus palliatus swynnertoni*, subsp. n.

A dark-coloured race of *F. palliatus*.

Size about as in typical *F. palliatus*.

Fur fairly long (16 mm. on back) and soft.

General colour above grizzled black and buff, below cinnamon-rufous; individual hairs of underfur on the back basally black for $\frac{2}{3}$ their length, then bright buff with minute black tips; longer hairs black, with one or more buff rings; individual hairs of belly with very short black bases, then bright orange-rufous. Face coloured like back, cheeks cinnamon-rufous. Tail almost black, suffused with rufous, the individual hairs basally whitish, then black with a buff ring, terminal half ferruginous. Feet and hands chestnut-brown.

Skull slightly shorter and markedly narrower than in *F. sponus*, and markedly smaller in all ways than either typical *F. palliatus* or its Zululand race *ornatus*.

Dimensions:—

Head and body 200 mm. (circ.); tail 200 (circ.); hind foot 49; ear 19.

Skull: greatest length 46; greatest breadth 26; inter-orbital breadth 12; basilar length 37; diastema 11; upper molar series (exclusive of supplementary anterior molar) 8; bullæ 9.5.

Hab. Chirinda Forest, N.E. Transvaal.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 6. 10. 6. 7.

The long series obtained by Mr. Swynnerton are remarkably even in their general colouring. The colour-pattern is that of *F. palliatus* and *F. p. ornatus*, but the complete absence of ferruginous colouring on the face, the dark chestnut feet and hands, and its smaller size distinguish it from these at a glance, while the totally different colouring separates it from *F. sponus*, which it closely approaches in size.

16. *Mus microdon*, Pet.

17. *Arvicanthis pumilio dilectus*, de Wint.

Mr. de Winton based *A. dilectus* on specimens collected by Mr. Darling at Mazoe in Mashonaland, and externally these specimens are identical; but I place them with some hesitation in this subspecies, for the skulls are too damaged to be any guide.

18. *Arvicanthis dorsalis*, Sm.

19. *Pelomys fallax*, Pet.

First obtained by Peters in S. Mozambique.

20. *Otomys irroratus cupreus*, Wrought.

The solitary individual is indistinguishable from the Rudd Collection specimens from the Zoutpansberg District of the Transvaal.

21. *Acomys selousi*, de Wint.

The specimen is in bad condition and its skull is missing.

22. *Leggada minutoides*, Sm.

23. *Dendromus pumilio*, Wagn.

24. *Thamnomys arborarius*, Pet.

Unfortunately the skulls are damaged or missing.

25. *Cricetomys gambianus adventor*, Thos. & Wrought.

Mr. Swynnerton's specimens are distinctly more closely allied to the Inhambane race (*adventor*) than to the one from Gorongoza (*cunctator*).

26. *Georychus darlingi*, de Wint.

The specimen is young, but I think I have correctly allotted it to the Rhodesian species rather than to the much larger *G. beiræ*.

27. *Lepus saxatilis zuluensis*, Thos. & Schw.28. *Cephalophus monticola*, Thunb.

XLVIII. — *Some Species of Leptocheirus, a Genus of Amphipoda*. By Canon A. M. NORMAN, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

[Plates XII. & XIII.]

IN a work published in 1906 on the Crustacea of Devon and Cornwall* the four species then known as denizens of the eastern side of the North Atlantic were described, and three of them were figured. Since that time two other undescribed species have come into my hands, one of which has been found in brackish water in Norfolk by Mr. Robert Gurney, who has placed it in my hands for description, and a single specimen of the other has been found by me among material which I dredged in 1880 in the Fosse de Cap Breton, in the Bay of Biscay. These two species I now describe, and notice the seventh species known on the western side of the Atlantic, namely *Leptocheirus pinguis* of Stimpson.

Leptocheirus subsalsus, sp. n. (Pl. XII. figs. 1-6.)

The first segment of the urosome has its hinder margin smooth. The secondary appendage of the antennule (fig. 1) consists of only a single joint, which is not longer than the first joint of the filament, which latter is 13-jointed. The first gnathopod (fig. 2) has the coxa (epimera) of nearly oblong shape, the extremity broad and very obtusely rounded; the propodus is much shorter than the carpus; widening from its base to its wide transverse extremity. The finger of equal length with the palm. Second gnathopod (fig. 3) has the basal joint very long, equalling in length the whole of the rest of the limb; the setæ on the hinder margin of the

* 'The Crustacea of Devon and Cornwall,' by Canon A. M. Norman, F.R.S. &c., and Thomas Scott, LL.D., F.L.S. 1906. William Wesley & Co.